CHAPTER 1

REGIONAL SUPPLY SQUADRON (RSS) CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (CONOPS)

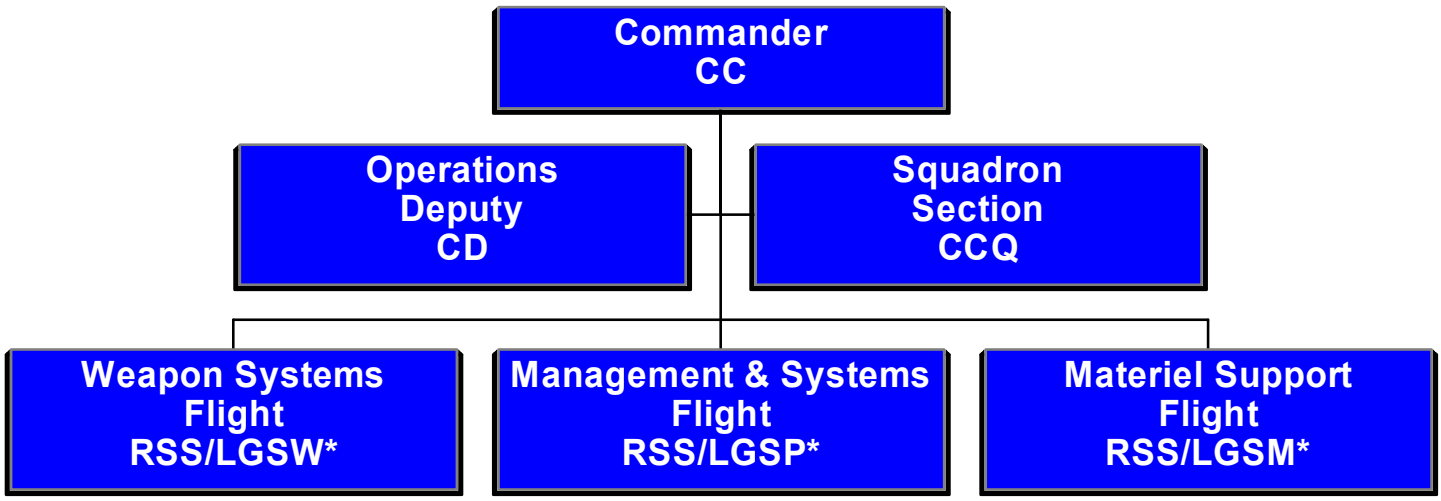
1.1. Purpose. This document provides Air Staff policy direction to all MAJCOMs for the establishment and standardization of Regional Supply Squadrons (RSSs). The intent of the CONOPS is to establish Air Force standard RSSs that support the Agile Combat Support (ACS) concept of operations (CONOPS), providing combatant commanders, i.e., warfighting CINCs, and major command (MAJCOM) commanders with operational materiel distribution command and control (C^2) and regional weapon system support.

1.2. Background. The concept of the RSS was born during the Desert Shield/Storm experience, when the Air Force Contingency Supply Support Activity (AFCSSA) was activated to centrally manage supply support to deployed units. Following the construct of the AFCSSA, Air Combat Command (ACC), Air Mobility Command (AMC), United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE), and Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) have established RSSs. Although the RSSs remain true to the original construct of centralized, reachback, weapon system support, each has developed unique staffing and structure.

1.3. Overview. The core ACS principles of responsiveness, time definite delivery and resupply, CONUS reachback, and leveraging information technology place strong demands on materiel distribution activities supporting the Expeditionary Aerospace Force (EAF). The key ACS tenet of sameness in peace, contingency, and war mandates an RSS structure that supports both peacetime requirements of supported MAJCOMs and contingency requirements of combatant commands seamlessly. In supporting the principles and tenets of ACS, the Air Force must develop a standard RSS template to ensure consistent and responsive levels of materiel distribution support for aerospace forces in peacetime, throughout the spectrum of contingencies, and in the transition between the two. Like the standard base supply and transportation organizations, the standardized RSS will provide a recognizable template for its customers and supported commanders, as well as the men and women who populate it. This document presents the concept of how RSSs will posture to support Air Force combat systems, at home and abroad, leveraging information technology to provide responsive reachback support.

1.4. Standard RSS Structure. The RSS is a three-flight organization, led by a commander (military and an operations deputy (civilian) and supported by a squadron section. The basic structure is shown in Figure 1.1. below.

Figure 1.1. Standard RSS Organizational Structure.



NOTES:

The flight office symbols (LGS*) reflect the current designation of the RSS as a 'supply' entity. As the base-level Supply and Transportation squadrons combine, the RSS will be renamed and the flight office symbols will change accordingly.

This CONOPS mandates RSS standardization through the flight level. Each RSS will be comprised of a Command Section and Weapon System, Management and Systems, and Materiel Support Flights, with the option to add additional weapon system flights, if the number and diversity of supported weapon systems warrants. The following paragraphs describe recommended functional alignments within the three flights, but leaves the final determination of functional arrangements within flights to the MAJCOMs. This policy allows the individual RSSs the freedom to tailor organizational structure to best meet the needs of supported forces.

1.4.1. Command Section. The commander, operations deputy and squadron section comprise the Command Section. The Command Section is responsible for overall management and personnel support programs for the RSS. Like Deputy Chiefs of Supply, the operations deputy assumes responsibility for squadron operations in the absence of the commander, but does not assume command authority.

1.4.2. Weapon System Flight. The Weapon Systems Flight, which includes MICAP, stock control, and traffic management functions, is primarily responsible for the sustainment of weapon systems. The flight may be organized along weapon systems or process lines, at the option of the owning MAJCOM. Under the weapon system orientation, flight elements are organized to support specific weapon system types, e.g., fighter, bomber, tactical airlifter, etc. Flights organized along process lines would consist of MICAP, Stock Control, and Traffic Management Elements supporting all weapon systems. Also at the option of the MAJCOM, equipment management functions may be matrixed to the various weapon system elements (or the Weapon System Flight) to manage support equipment. Other functional area liaisons, e.g., Maintenance, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC), are normally attached to the Weapon System Flight with the primary purpose of providing support to weapon systems and Centralized Intermediate Repair Facilities (CIRFs).

1.4.3. Management and Systems Flight. The Management and Systems Flight is responsible for supply and transportation information systems management, base-level procedures, contingency planning, and operational analysis. This flight is normally composed of the following Elements: Remote Processing (computer operations); Records Maintenance; and Procedures and Analysis.

1.4.4. Materiel Support Flight. The Materiel Support Flight is responsible for stock fund management, non-weapon system item support, and en-route system supply support (AMC only). This flight is normally composed of the Stock Fund Element and a Stock Control Element for common items and non-weapon system items. In the AMC RSS, the Forward Supply System (FSS) Element is aligned under this flight. Under a wartime configuration, the Materiel Support Flight would likely include base operating support (BOS) responsibilities. The Equipment Management Element and functional area liaisons may also be aligned under the Materiel Support Flight when non-weapon system item support is a sizable portion of day-to-day business.

1.4.5. Staffing Considerations.

1.4.5.1. The RSS is the critical Air Force materiel distribution C^2 node, providing dedicated support to the MAJCOM commander and to the Air Force forces commander (COMAFFOR) during wartimeed in paragraph below). During contingencies, the RSS is the sole source of supply for combat weapon system spares and the critical C^2 link between deployed forces and global sources of supply. As such, the RSS is an inherent military C^2 organization, staffed with military and Air Force civilian personnel who are fully trained and worldwide deployable. Deployment potential is addressed in paragraphs below.

1.4.5.2. Civilians specifically identified for deployment will be designated emergency essential in accordance with DoD Directive 1404.10. Plans for civilian participation in RSS activities will be in accordance with DoD Directives 1400.31 and 1404.10.

1.4.5.3. Manpower authorizations should take into consideration 24-hour, every day MICAP and computer operations support and the deployment potential addressed in paragraph below.

1.5. Roles and Responsibilities. The RSS is a centralized operations support activity, subordinate to the MAJCOM Director of Supply, and responsible for core supply and traffic management processes in a regional context. The broad definition of roles and responsibilities assumed by the RSS and retained by the MAJCOMs and bases is defined in the following paragraphs.

1.5.1. MAJCOM Roles and Responsibilities. The MAJCOM is focused on policy, planning, major program budgetary issues, and career field management issues. The MAJCOM staff also acts as the single policy point of contact to the Air Staff, other MAJCOMs, and other staff agencies, to include Defense Logistics Agency and other service/joint logistics activities.

1.5.1.1. MAJCOM Supply responsibilities include: Readiness Spares Package (RSP) management; weapon system modification and acquisition support; programming; modeling, simulation, and wargaming efforts; career field management; and wholesale/retail policy. The latter includes, but is not limited to, RSP, equipment, fuels, clothing (including chemical warfare defense equipment (CWDE)), and wartime support policy and planning, e.g., unit type code (UTC)/mobility planning.

1.5.1.2. MAJCOM Transportation staffs will remain responsible for the following: command transportation policy, peacetime and WRM vehicle fleets; the POM process for vehicle leasing and acquisition, war planning, development of theater distribution systems in conjunction with

their respective theater CINCs; command assessment of performance of transportation modes and channels; maintenance effectiveness of subordinate units; and normal training, equipping, and policy issues.

1.5.2. RSS Roles and Responsibilities. The RSS provides common, core supply and traffic management support for a MAJCOM, region, or combat theater. As a subordinate element of the MAJCOM, the RSS is focused on operational support of weapon systems at home station, in the en-route system, and in deployed locations within their assigned area of responsibility (AOR). RSS support extends to CIRFs within their assigned AORs. During contingencies, the RSS is the single point of contact for distribution support to the AFFOR/A-4. **NOTE:** See paragraph below for specific reference to support of strategic airlift.

1.5.2.1. General supply responsibilities include: MICAP management; stock control; stock fund management; information systems management, to include records maintenance; equipment management; *operational* assessment and analysis; reachback support procedures; and, in AMC, Forward Supply System management.

1.5.2.2. General transportation responsibilities include: shipment tracing & tracking; transportation source selection; traffic management research; movement arrangements; shipment expediting; customs pre-clearance, clearance, and release; channel requirements/assessment analysis; and interface with the Air Clearance Authority and AMC aerial ports. The RSS also provides special handling guidance for hazardous, sensitive, or classified shipments, and shipping guidance for destinations within their assigned area of responsibility.

1.5.3. Supported Unit Roles and Responsibilities. Base-level supply and transportation functions are responsible for direct support to the base mission. In general, tasks that require the physical handling of property, support local purchase, require local liaison with customers, or require research or other actions at the base-level are performed at the base level. Regionalized supply functions are performed entirely or almost entirely at the RSS with only residual functionality maintained at the base level. Monitoring of base MICAPs is a key residual responsibility of the senior supply officer. Although MICAP *management* is an RSS responsibility, the senior supply officer is still responsible for *monitoring* base MICAPs and keeping wing leadership informed. Supported units will *not* contact sources of supply directly to obtain status, lateral support, or other assistance that duplicates the responsibilities of the RSS. Residual base-level functions are generally assigned to the Customer Service Element. Conversely, RSS transporters provide shipment planning and execution for weapon system spares and contingency support, but the majority of shipment planning and execution (routine processing and physical property movement) is still performed at base level.

1.6. Information Systems. RSS information systems capabilities must be robust enough to provide reachback materiel distribution C^2, simultaneously, to one or more theaters of war, either as the primary supporting RSS (as defined in paragraph below) or a back-up to the primary. RSSs will maintain an information systems capability that: links supported units with sources of supply; traces, tracks, and processes shipments; hosts and supports base-level supply accounts and deployed RSP; provides regional aggregation of supply and transportation data for supported units, higher headquarters, and analysis activities; provides logistics decision support information to customers; and offers a deployable capability, e.g., INMARSAT, to support EAF requirements. The Remote Processing Element is responsible for the management of all RSS information systems. Core systems are listed at Appendix B.

1.7. Operational Support. The RSS is weapon-system focused, but will stand ready to support BOS needs of deployed forces when normal avenues of support, e.g., host nation support (HNS), local purchase, are not available. In this manner they transition from support of weapon systems at home station to support of the COMAFFOR's mission during contingencies. Operational support is further defined in the following paragraphs.

1.7.1. Levels of Support. The roles and responsibilities outlined in paragraph above define the levels of support provided by the RSS to home station forces. RSS support to forces deployed within their AOR generally differs depending on the length of deployment and the intensity of the contingency. For short-term deployments (≤ 30 days), the RSS will provide, as a minimum, on-line computer connectivity and MICAP support. For deployments greater than 30 days, the supporting RSS will also provide stock control, RSP replenishment, and equipment support, to include CWDE. For high intensity conflicts and long-term peacekeeping/humanitarian operations, the RSS will act as the single supply support agency for aerospace forces deployed to the theater. This may involve full support to deployed forces, to include BOS, and may include support to contractors providing BOS to aerospace forces. The supported COMAFFOR will define the actual level of support required, taking into consideration the availability of HNS and local purchase sources.

1.7.2. Deployed Operations Support. This paragraph provides broad guidance for graduated levels of support to deployed forces. Paragraphs below define processes required to support short-term deployments. Paragraph below adds RSP replenishment responsibilities for longer-term deployments. Paragraphs below add BOS and equipment support for long-term/high intensity operations. RSSs will establish a single point of contact for deployed operations support, hereafter referred to as the deployment operations support activity, and will provide an electronic link for customers via the RSS home page.

1.7.2.1. Account Transfer. Deploying units will transfer supply accounts to the RSS servicing the deployment theater. Theater assignments are defined in paragraph below. If the deploying unit is normally supported by another RSS, the losing RSS will coordinate the transfer with the gaining RSS. Upon transfer, the gaining RSS assumes immediate control of the deploying unit supply account. At the discretion of the gaining RSS, the losing RSS may provide crossover assistance for up to 30 days after the account transfer. The following processes are normally completed during account transfer.

1.7.2.1.1. Funding. Deploying units from the same MAJCOM as their supporting RSS will be funded by their MAJCOM/FM. Deploying units from other MAJCOMs/services will coordinate with the gaining RSS (or gaining MAJCOM) funds manager to determine the proper funding method. For example, an ACC unit deploying to Southwest Asia (SWA) will be supported by the ACC RSS, who is responsible for support to the SWA theater. This unit will be centrally funded by the ACC/FM. An AMC unit deploying to SWA will transfer funds to ACC to cover the cost of support from the ACC RSS. The deploying unit will normally submit an AF Form 616, Fund Cite Authorization document, to cover the projected cost of MICAPs, RSP replenishment, and BOS, as required. The gaining RSS will establish PFMRs and organizational account codes for the deploying unit, as required.

1.7.2.1.2. Connectivity. The supporting RSS is responsible for responsive reachback supply support for deployed units. Prior to deployment, deploying units will contact the deployment operations support activity at the gaining RSS, as well as the local communications activity, to determine communications capabilities at the deployed location. Topics of discussion will

include the connectivity concept, to include International Maritime Satellite, or INMARSAT, for the early stages of the deployment, and reports processing/access.

1.7.2.1.3. Kit Transfer. RSPs and Mission Support Kits (MSKs) will be transferred to the supporting RSS database prior to deployment—ideally when the kits have been marshaled for deployment. The gaining RSS will provide detailed kit transfer instructions, to include a request for the latest results of the PC-Aircraft Sustainability Model (PC-ASM) assessment. The deploying unit will use the PC-ASM assessment to identify critical problem items and evaluate the overall spares posture of the gained unit. Kit transfer procedures will include specific redeployment instructions.

1.7.2.2. MICAP Operations. The RSS is the single point of contact for supported units to sources of supply. As such, the RSS provides continuous MICAP support for supported units, to include lateral support sourcing, follow-ups with sources of supply, asset tracking, and status reporting. Supported units will *not* contact item managers, ALC liaisons, or home station directly to obtain status, cannibalization, or other assistance that duplicates RSS responsibilities, jeopardizes inventory accountability, or detracts from handling other supply support requests from the field. As the RSS is a single, recognizable face to supported units, it is also the single, recognizable face to sources of supply.

1.7.2.3. Kit Replenishment. The supporting RSS is responsible for the replenishment of deployed RSPs/MSKs and for establishing rules of engagement with supported units. The latter includes such issues as instructions on the support concept, the proper Urgency of Need Designator/priority, demand codes, contingency flags, and instructions on redeployment processing. The latter will include guidance on transferring due-ins and due-outs, as well as direction to process MSI transactions with replenishment code 'F' at order and ship time prior to redeployment. The latter will suppress automatic replenishment action and minimize excess inventory. See paragraph below for more on redeployment.

1.7.2.4. Base Operating Support. Although the deployed unit will normally use local purchase procedures (or HNS) to obtain non-weapon system items, the supporting RSS must be ready to support BOS requirements at the discretion of the supported commander. Support may include Class II (clothing & textiles), Class IIIP (packaged petroleum), Class IV (construction/barrier materiel), and Class IX (repair parts).

1.7.2.5. Equipment. Requests for equipment items not belonging to a prepositioned package, e.g., Harvest program, or home station (in deployed status) may be processed through the supporting RSS. Deployed equipment liaisons will perform normal base-level equipment management functions; the supporting RSS will perform normal RSS equipment management functions. For the benefit of deploying units not supported by an RSS at home station, the supporting RSS will provide instructions to deploying units outlining equipment management responsibilities.

1.7.2.6. Redeployment. The supporting RSS will provide redeployment instructions to supported units. Redeployment instructions will cover, at a minimum: requisition phase-out, due-in/due-out cancellation or transfer, due-in from maintenance management, RSP/MSK inventory and transfer, document control, and pipeline management. Timely notification is critical to the success of redeployment planning and execution. Deployed units must notify the supporting RSS immediately upon notification of redeployment.

1.7.3. Wartime Support Concept. In response to a CINC's request for the deployment of troops to a theater or for the activation of an AFFOR command, the RSS will stand ready to provide increasing

levels of support. Such support may involve augmentation from other RSSs, personnel deployment, and dedicated support to the AFFOR/A-4. The RSS wartime support concept is described in the following paragraphs.

1.7.3.1. Wartime Configuration. Paragraph below defines the primary CINC assignments for each of the four RSSs. In a wartime configuration, the AFFOR/A-4 is the supported command and the responsible RSS is a supporting element in reachback mode. While the RSS CONOPS defines a robust reachback materiel distribution capability that reduces the mobility footprint, the RSS will be prepared to deploy a small liaison team to the theater at the discretion of the COMAFFOR. The team will normally include weapon system support personnel in numbers sufficient to provide continuous coverage. The purpose of the team is to communicate specific needs of the COMAFFOR to the supporting RSS and act as the RSS representative to the AFFOR (Forward). A systems connectivity team may also be required to deploy initially to help supported units establish connectivity to the RSS. Within the Air Force supply community, the supporting RSS will be the supported element and all other RSSs and Air Force supply activities supporting elements. At the discretion of the supported RSS, other Air Force activities may provide temporary manpower augmentation or dedicated support in-place. In summary, the wartime RSS will provide dedicated support to the AFFOR/A-4, may increase in size through augmentation, and may deploy liaison/connectivity teams to the theater.

1.7.3.2. RSS Augmentation. As stated in paragraph above, supporting RSSs will be prepared to temporarily augment the supported RSS. Augmentation will normally support the Weapon Systems Flight, but may support other flights as well. The measure of merit for RSS augmentation will be more robust support to the AFFOR/A-4 anywhere in the world throughout the full range of the contingency spectrum.

1.7.3.2.1. Forms of Augmentation. RSS augmentation may assume two forms, at the discretion of the supported RSS commander: personnel augmentation on-site; or dedicated support in-place.

1.7.3.2.1.1. Augmentation on-site (at the supported RSS) requires the development of RSS augmentation UTCs to facilitate the deployment of enhanced RSS capability during wartime. On-site augmentation is particularly appropriate when a deploying weapon system is peculiar to another supporting RSS. For example, the deployment of bombers, JSTARS, or the F-117 to the EUCOM AOR might warrant on-site augmentation from ACC RSS weapon system managers versed in the peculiarities of these ACC-unique weapon systems.

1.7.3.2.1.2. Augmentation in-place (at the supporting RSS) may require UTC development and a commitment of dedicated support from the supporting RSS. Dedicated support, to include numbers of personnel and required areas of expertise, will be defined by the guidelines of established UTCs, unless negotiated otherwise by the supported and supporting RSS commanders. Like on-site augmentation, in-place augmentation would be appropriate when a deploying weapon system is peculiar to a supporting RSS.

1.7.3.3. Contingency Planning. Wartime planning is defined as a MAJCOM role and responsibility in paragraph above. As such, MAJCOM supply planners, in conjunction with supported AFFOR/A-4 planners, will develop plans to transition the RSS from a peacetime to wartime posture. Planning will include posturing guidance for providing dedicated support to the AFFOR/A-4; plans to deploy/employ augmentees to facilitate on-site and in-place augmentation; and devel-

opment of UTCs to deploy RSS augmentees and theater liaison/connectivity teams. RSS augmentee UTCs will facilitate graduated deployment from exclusively weapon systems support to a full range of support. MAJCOMs will work with the AF/ILSP supply functional manager to develop standard UTCs that identify specific capabilities.

1.7.3.4. Combatant Command Assignments. Each RSS is responsible for support to one or more combatant command. Combatant command assignments are as follows:

Table 1.1. Combat Command Assignments.

CINC	Supporting RSS
US Central Command	ACC
US European Command	USAFE
US Joint Forces Command	ACC
US Pacific Command	PACAF
US Southern Command	ACC
US Strategic Command	ACC
US Transportation Command	AMC

At the discretion of the supported commander, the level of support provided by the supporting RSS may range from MICAP support for short-term deployments to full weapon system support and other support for deployed aerospace forces. Units deploying to the theater will coordinate with the responsible RSS to initiate the account transfer process defined in paragraph above. The potential expansion of RSS support to other CINCs and MAJCOMs is discussed in paragraph below.

1.7.3.4.1. The AMCRSS, in conjunction with the Tanker Airlift Control Center and the Logistics Readiness Control Branch (AMC/LGRC), will support the strategic airlift/tanker fleet supporting the air bridge throughout the en-route structure, regardless of theater location. This concept is reflected in AMC's assignment to TRANSCOM in paragraph above. The supporting RSS for a theater will only support AMC aircraft that deploy to the theater and transfer operational control to the combatant commander (normally C-130s and KC-135s).

1.7.3.4.2. One known exception to the CINC assignments in paragraph above is Diego Garcia, which is located in the PACOM theater, but may also exclusively support CENTCOM or EUCOM operations. The ACC RSS will support units deployed to Diego Garcia for CENTCOM contingencies, the USAFE RSS will support units deployed for EUCOM contingencies, and the PACAF RSS will support units deployed for PACOM contingencies. In the event of concurrent, multi-theater contingencies supported from Diego Garcia, the RSS providing initial support to units deployed to Diego Garcia will assume primary responsibility; the other(s) will assume an augmentation role. Should operations cease in one of the theaters, materiel distribution support responsibilities will transfer to the RSS supporting the active theater. This concept of RSS support applies to any locations that 'swing' between combatant commanders.

1.8. Metrics. RSS metrics will vary depending upon the level of support provided. For example, peacetime and low-level contingency metrics focus on weapon system support. Wartime metrics will likely expand to include BOS, particularly vehicle, facilities, and communications support. Standard metrics for all RSSs are listed at Appendix C to this CONOPS. These metrics will form the basis of supply reporting

to the supported combatant commander. RSSs may add to the list at their own discretion or at the request of the supported commander.

1.9. Potential Directions. The RSS has evolved to provide a robust reachback materiel distribution capability to combatant CINCs throughout the spectrum of conflict. Although the current capability is significant, levels of support can and should be expanded to provide even greater support to the warfighter. The following are potential directions for the continuing evolution of the RSS.

1.9.1. Total Force Support and Augmentation. Air Force Reserve (USAFR) and Air National Guard (ANG) components are essential elements of Air Force operational support to the combatant commander, yet the total force is not represented in the RSS structure. This lack of representation could be remedied through total force manning in the RSS.

1.9.1.1. RSS support to gained USAFR/ANG units would preclude the need for uncoordinated, unit level support of deployed forces and take advantage of the efficiencies provided through centralized support. RSS support to the total force could potentially be expanded to day-to-day, home station support to facilitate the transition to contingency support.

1.9.1.2. Total force manning of the RSS would include USAFR and ANG supply and transportation personnel in coordinated, contingency (and home station) support of the all Air Force components. During contingencies, USAFR/ANG personnel would augment the RSS and act as liaisons for their respective commands. If the USAFR and ANG opt for RSS home station support, they should consider a permanent presence in the ACC and AMC RSSs.

1.9.2. Expanded CINC/MAJCOM Support. The four RSSs currently provide home station support only to active component forces of their specific MAJCOMs. They are also assigned to support only seven of the nine combatant commands. RSS support could be expanded to provide home station materiel distribution C^2 to the remaining MAJCOMs, e.g., Air Education and Training Command, Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC), etc., as well as aerospace forces assigned to AF Special Operations Command and AF Space Command.

1.9.3. Theater Logistics C^2 Activity. The success of the RSS in Kosovo and SWA has bred a vision for a centralized logistics C^2 activity. This entity would add maintenance, and, potentially, AFMC and DLA personnel to offer the combatant commander a single point of contact for *logistics* support to aerospace forces. This expanded activity would add distribution management, fleet management, technical support, and supply chain management to the capabilities of the RSS.

1.9.4. EAF Combat Support C^2 Node. The RAND study on the EAF Combat Support C^2 concept envisions a centralized combat support entity that simplifies lines of communication between the logistics and operational communities, provides a standardized data collection and analysis capability, and shares critical logistics data with decision-makers via an integrated decision support tool network. This entity would be an active participant in combat support planning with the AFFOR/A-4 and would 'operationalize' logistics by incorporating combat support capabilities and constraints into the air tasking order generation process and offering alternatives. The RSS is clearly the shell of such an entity and the only existing organization postured to become the critical link in the EAF Combat Support C^2 concept. The step from a Theater Logistics C^2 Activity to the EAF Combat Support C^2 critical node is a natural progression.

1.9.5. RSS Network. Networking the RSSs will realize the synergistic benefits of an open, Air Force-wide data warehouse. Networking will add systems redundancy, thereby reducing vulnerabil-

ity to extended systems downtime at one or more RSSs. Such redundancy may be critical to countering information attacks during wartime. An RSS network would also facilitate RSP transfer and RSS in-place augmentation by allowing shared data access.

1.9.6. Retrograde. Expeditionary combat support must address the critical nature of retrograde of reparables to centralized intermediate repair facilities (CIRFs), depots, or contractors. Theater distribution systems must be designed to provide rapid movement of reparables and provide in-transit visibility. The RSS should have the same degree of control and visibility for reparables as it has for MICAPs. Rapid asset return for repair is critical for stock perpetuation to fill current and future item requirements.

1.10. Summary. The RSS is a proven concept, having successfully supported contingency operations since 1991 and day-to-day operations since 1997. This CONOPS brings a degree of standardization to the RSS organizational structure and support processes, and lays the foundation for continued evolution. While capabilities may change as the RSS migrates from a centralized materiel distribution activity to a centralized combat support activity, processes and customer relationships will remain constant in peace and war. This constancy, a hallmark of the RSS, will minimize contingency training and enhance readiness by ensuring the RSS operates in peace as it does in war. The end result is a centralized C^2 activity—of great value to the MAJCOM and AFFOR—offering robust and dedicated materiel distribution support.

ATTACHMENT 1A-1

REFERENCES

Defense Transportation Regulation, Part II

DoD Directive 1400.31, *DoD Civilian Work Force Contingency and Emergency Planning and Execution*

DoD Directive 1404.10, *Emergency-Essential (E-E) DOD U.S. Citizen Civilian Employees*

JP 4-01, *Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System*

AFMAN 23-110, *USAF Supply Manual*, Vol II, Part Two

AFMAN 23-110, *USAF Supply Manual*, Vol I, Part One

AFI 24-201, *Cargo Movement*

AFJM 24-204, *Preparing Hazardous Materials for Military Air Shipments*

AFI 38-101, *Air Force Organization*

ATTACHMENT 1A-2

CORE RSS INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Standard Base Supply System (SBSS): Provides retail supply management data and supports the sustainment and RSP transfer processes.

MICAP Asset Sourcing System (MASS)/WINMASS: Provides access to all MICAP data from backorder to receipt.

WebCATS: Provides updated data on DLA asset position and requisition status.

Standard Automatic Materiel Management System (SAMMS): Provides access to the DLA inventory management system.

Weapon System Management Information System (WSMIS): Suite of readiness tools that supports weapon system management, to include asset visibility, readiness assessments, and readiness spares package management.

Stock Control System (SCS): Provides item management information from Air Logistics Centers, to include release sequences.

Execution and Prioritization of Repair Support System (EXPRESS): WSMIS module that identifies items in the repair cycle at the Air Logistics Centers.

Air Force Equipment Management System (AFEMS): Provides information to manage all equipment at retail and wholesale levels throughout the Air Force to meet wartime and peacetime mission requirements, provide worldwide visibility of equipment assets, and forecast equipment budget requirements.

Global Transportation Network (GTN): US Transportation Command tool that provides in-transit visibility information.

Logistics Tracker: AFMC tool that provides in-transit visibility information, to include depot shipments and lateral shipments between retail activities.

Cargo Movement Operations System (CMOS): Provides traffic management information at the base level.

Global Air Transportation and Execution System (GATES): Provides traffic management information at the AMC aerial ports.

DLA-DSS-MRO Tracking System: Provides status of shipment processing within the DLA storage depots.

Commercial Tracking Systems: Provides in-transit visibility for commercially shipped items (primarily Federal Express, also DHL in Europe).

ATTACHMENT 1A-3

STANDARD RSS METRICS

1A3.1. Weapon System Support Metrics. The following metrics will be used to track support for deployed weapon systems. Metrics to be tracked by weapon system are identified by an asterisk (*).

Table 1A3.1. Weapon System Support Metrics.

Metric	Tracked by Weapon System (Indicated by Asterisk)
Mission Capable Rate	*
Total Not Mission Capable Supply Rate	*
RSP/CHPMSK Fill Rate	*
MICAP Cause Code	*
MICAP Delete Code	*
MICAP Order & Ship Time	
Awaiting Parts Due-out > 45 days	
Stockage Effectiveness	*
Issue Effectiveness	*

1A3.2. BOS Metrics. The following metrics will be used to track support for non-weapon system requirements. These metrics normally apply to peacekeeping/humanitarian operations not involving deployed weapon systems, and high-level contingencies involving a large deployment of forces with associated base support functions.

Table 1A3.2. BOS Metrics.

Stockage Effectiveness
Issue Effectiveness
Due-out Not Linked to Due-in
Requirements Computation
SIFS Accuracy
Stock Fund Operating Ratio
Status < 97
Due-outs > 1 yr
Inapplicable Equipment Line Items